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Khaddam in Libya

TRIPOLI, May 28 (R). — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam arrived in Tripoli today, the Libyan news agency ARNA reported.

In an airport statement, he said Syria rejected France's proposal to send French forces to Lebanon, the agency added.

He was accompanied by Mr. Mutiib Shinan, of the Syrian party leadership, ARNA said.

It gave no details on the purpose of his visit.

Chinese spares for Egypt

May 28 (AFP). — China has delivered a consignment of military spares to Egypt, an official Al Ahrar reported here today.

On the last week of War and Military Production Minister Ghani Gammassi, who returned here yesterday, said the delivery of the spares was a sign of the friendship between the two countries. China has already supplied Egypt with 30 Mig-17 fighters.

Security Council gets Waldheim report on trip

UNITED NATIONS, May 28 (R). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim reported to the Security Council on his mission to the Middle East, which resulted in a six-month mission to the U.N. buffer zone between Israel and Syria.

The council deferred until later today a public meeting to consider a draft resolution ratifying the extension. The current mandate expires on Sunday. Diplomatic sources said there was no political significance in the members' decision not to hold a public session scheduled for this morning. They had simply felt there was no point in beginning debate shortly before lunch.

Mr. Waldheim was to make a statement at the start of the afternoon meeting, after which Mr. Rashleigh Jackson of Guyana would introduce the formal resolution to extend the mandate.

Sponsored jointly by Guyana, Benin, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Tanzania, the resolution was certain to be approved, but without China and Libya's participation.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Waldheim was understood to have expressed concern that Middle East peacekeeping efforts have made no progress for many months and that stagnation could lead to new trouble in the area.

In a written report last night, issued after the completion of his Damascus mission, Mr. Waldheim said that while the Israel-Syria sector was quiet at present, the situation in the Middle East as a whole remained tense and unstable.

"Unless further progress can be achieved towards a just and durable peace, the situation in the Middle East will become increasingly dangerous," he said.

The resolution expresses the council's "concern over the prevailing state of tension in the area."

The resolution calls on the parties concerned to implement "immediately" the council's earlier call for a political settlement based on its Resolution 338 of 1973.

It also urges a report by Mr. Waldheim at the end of six months on developments in the situation and measures taken to bring about an agreement.

A U.N. spokesman said today that the Secretary-General believed the outcome justified his visit to Syria and that he was convinced he had contributed to a positive solution.

President Hafez Assad had stressed that he attached a great deal of importance to Mr. Waldheim's efforts, the spokesman said.

The spokesman appeared to be responding to Israeli opposition to the Secretary-General's decision to go to Syria and to a critical editorial in Wednesday's New York Times, which is known to have irritated Mr. Waldheim and his aides.

Mr. Waldheim, whose five-year term expires at the end of this year, now is expected to intensify his efforts to get peace talks going again. These have been in stalemate, partly because Israel rejects U.N. and Arab demands that the Palestine Liberation Organisation participate in negotiations.

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PASSING THROUGH — Syrian troops open a roadblock at their checkpoint near Qusayra on the Golan Heights Thursday to let a U.N. jeep pass into the buffer zone. Syrian flag is at right. (AP wirephoto).

Lack of unanimity forces OPEC to freeze prices

BALI, Indonesia, May 28 (R). — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) today decided to leave oil prices unchanged because they could not reach unanimity, Indonesia's Mining Minister Mohammed Sadli told a press conference.

This is the first time since OPEC raised prices five-fold at the end of 1973 that its 13 members have failed to find a compromise on prices, OPEC sources said.

The world's leading oil exporting countries decided to extend their nine-month freeze on prices, but they will review the situation later this year.

The Indonesian minister said a conference before their scheduled December meeting "is possible and maybe even probable."

The meeting took no decision on whether or not to move OPEC's headquarters from Vienna, where oil ministers were hijacked last December by armed gunmen but later released, Venezuela's Oil Minister Valentin Hernandez said.

The ministers agreed to amend the complex system of differentials on different types of crude oil to take more account of the value of end-products yielded by specific crude oils. This was done in a bid to end arguments within OPEC about price cutting between members.

The Indonesian Mining Minister, who presided at the OPEC conference, was clearly bitter at its failure to reach agreement on prices.

Professor Sadli told journalists: "This conference has been successful and effective to the extent that all 13 countries were represented by their ministers. This in itself was an achievement."

"OPEC requires unanimity to take decisions of great importance," the minister said. "There was no unanimity."

In subsequent exchanges at the press conference, Professor Sadli said OPEC would maintain the status quo on prices until member countries reached unanimity on how big price increases should be and for how long they should be held at that level.

The extension of the present freeze on prices, which has been maintained since a 10 per cent increase last September, will be seen generally as a success for Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Sheikh Yamani told journalists before the conference he would try hard to block any price rise.

But the fact that it took a failure to agree on prices to achieve this result will be seen as a blow for OPEC, which has always prided itself on its solidarity and ability to find compromises.

"Atoms for nuclear electricity, yes, but not for war," he told a lunch of the French Diplomatic Press Association.

Mr. Hoveyda, who today completed a five-day official visit to France, said Iran planned to build 20 nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 23,000 megawatts over the next 20 years.

West Germany has begun the construction of Iran's first nuclear power plant a 1,200 megawatt station, on the Caspian Sea.

Mr. Hoveyda said that Iran had also signed contracts to buy two nuclear power plants from France and he expected construction to begin within the next few months.

Mr. Hoveyda said agreements signed with France two years ago also provided for the transfer of nuclear technology including the reprocessing of nuclear waste.

"The agreement we signed with France covers the whole range of technology," he said. "We will not content ourselves with buying only two nuclear power plants from France."

Mr. Hoveyda dodged a question as to whether Iran expected to acquire the knowledge to build its own nuclear arsenal.

"Iran has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and is ready to submit to controls by the (Vienna based) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)," he said.

He added: "We prefer to build nuclear power plants and use our oil reserves for the production of petrochemical and other industrial goods which we will be able to sell 100 per cent dearer than the present price of crude oil."

Gemayel stance gives Lebanese new hope; Sarkis continues consultations

BEIRUT, May 28 (Agencies). — Pierre Gemayel, leader of the rightist Lebanese Phalangists, today gave the Lebanese people a new reason to hope for a political solution to the national crisis.

As a further contribution to those hopes, the country remained relatively calm in spite of fears that a resurgence of violence would follow the funeral of Mrs. Linda Al Atrash, the sister of leftist leader Kamal Junblatt, who was murdered yesterday in her Beirut home.

In an interview with Agence France Presse, Mr. Gemayel declared today that he entirely approved of recent statements by his two sons, Amin and Beshir, who hold responsible posts in the Phalangist Party, specifying that their position was totally within the party line and supported by the party.

Mr. Gemayel's sons said early this week that the Lebanon of the future would not be built on the former basis of religious groups, and called for a "strategic alliance" between the Palestinian resistance, Lebanon and Syria.

Most observers said they believed Mr. Gemayel's official sponsorship of those statements would be greeted favourably in leftist circles.

The commentator of a leftist newspaper here had already said, however, that the positions of the sons of the Phalangist leader probably did not reflect the opinion of all leaders of the right, but only those of a "modernist current."

Observers predicted that Mr. Gemayel's statement would also facilitate efforts by President-elect Elias Sarkis to bring Lebanese belligerents together in a round-table discussion.

The Phalangist leader said in the same interview today that he favoured such a meeting as long as it was not linked to "any conditions."

Several thousand people, including Lebanese and Palestinian political leaders and foreign diplomats attended the funeral of Mr. Junblatt's sister this afternoon in the Lebanese village of Moukhtara, the Junblatt's family home.

Mrs. Atrash, 55, was buried after a simple Druze ceremony in which there was no eulogy and, contrary to Lebanese custom, no firing of guns.

She was killed mid-afternoon yesterday by several men who burst into her home firing machine-guns. Two of her five daughters were seriously wounded in the attack, but were out of danger today.

Mr. Sarkis continued to hold talks with Lebanese officials today, meeting with Zouheir Mohsen leader of the Syrian-oriented Palestinian group Saika, Syrian Colonel Ali Al Madani, a member of the Higher Military Committee, and Lebanese Parliament Speaker Kamel As'ad.

Last night, he met Mr. Salah Khalef, second-in-command of Fateh and Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Political Department.

He also held talks with the leaders of the principal Moslem sects — the Sunnis, Shites and Druzes — and has kept in telephone contact with rightwing leaders.

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whom he had earlier met in Beirut's eastern sector.

Meanwhile, Beirut Radio said 40 shells fell on Beirut airport today, damaging part of the airport building and disrupting the control tower radar.

It quoted Public Works and Transport Minister Adel Osselran as saying the airport would not be (Continued on page 6)

France denies intention to intervene in Lebanon

PARIS, May 28 (R). — French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said in a letter released today that France had no intention of intervening militarily in the Lebanese conflict.

Mr. Sauvagnargues' letter was addressed to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and aimed at answering "allegations contrary to the truth" which he said were contained in a letter circulated at the U.N. by Algeria.

Mr. Sauvagnargues said in his letter that "the French offer, far from being an intervention in Lebanese affairs, was based on the conviction that the Lebanese should be permitted to find the basis for their reconciliation."

Official spokesmen here have explained that the proposed French peacekeeping force would maintain a ceasefire in Lebanon once it had been reached, but would not intervene to impose peace.

For the developing countries — 113 of them are represented at UNCTAD — the common fund is an essential element in any international attempt to secure a new economic balance in the world.

The resolution — offered today, presented by Jamaica in the name of the developing countries, was based on an action programme they drew up in Manila last February.

Third World sources said it was designed to attract the widest possible support for a common fund, including that of sympathetic countries in the rich camp — Holland, the Scandinavian nations and possibly Canada.

First reaction among Western diplomats was that the language of the draft resolution was moderate and constructive.

They said that even at this late stage, it raised hopes that something useful could be salvaged from the conference.

But there was one glaring difficulty — an unambiguous commitment to the common fund.

The relevant paragraph said: "To achieve the objectives of the integrated programme for commodities, it is agreed to establish a common fund for the financing of international commodity stocks, coordinated national stocks, or other necessary measures within the framework of commodity arrangements."

Experts said the last category included such measures as compensatory payment to poor countries when their raw material export earnings drop below a certain level, and diversification of production into new agricultural crops.

Throughout the conference, the industrialised countries have been unable to agree among themselves on how to respond to the common fund proposals.

The United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan — the world's biggest trading nations — (Continued on page 6)



BONJOUR — Iranian Prime Minister Hoveyda (left) shakes hands with French Premier Chirac after their meeting Friday morning. (AP wirephoto).

the Royal

back the shadow of must be our constant reminder.

ceremony in the ornate Hall of the Grand Palace, Mr. Brezhnev said, "another link in the chain of friendship between the two peoples."

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Act of courage

The assassination of Kamal Junblatt's sister in Beirut Thursday could not have come at a worse time. Clearly it was a base act of provocation, and came sharply on the heels of the attempt on the life of Mr. Raymond Edde.

Mr. Junblatt rose magnificently to the occasion. In a selfless act of patriotism — it cannot be seen as anything else — the Lebanese leftist leader has buried all personal considerations, like Mr. Edde before him, and called on his followers not to seek revenge. This is something rare in Lebanese politics, and may be the ray of light at the end of the tunnel that could herald an end to the Lebanese tragedy.

But why these two acts of violence at this particular time? The assassination has put off a second scheduled meeting between Mr. Junblatt and President-elect Elias Sarkis. The obvious conclusion to be drawn from the two events is that Mr. Sarkis is succeeding only too well in effecting a rapprochement between the war-weary Lebanese factions. Hopes for a round-table parley had risen on the very day that gunmen shot up Mr. Edde's car. The Phalangist Party, the mainstay of the rightwing militia in Lebanon, had made overtures that day towards the leftists and the Palestinians, offering to meet some of the most central demands of the left — elections to parliament by proportional representation and the abolition of sectarian considerations in the sharing of political posts. The main rightwing party also offered to work out an "equitable" deal with the Palestinians.

But this is not the first time that violence has been used to undermine a fragile truce or rapprochement in Lebanon.

Towards the end of last year, following one of the most promising ceasefires in Lebanon, when it looked like the country had finally emerged from its interminable civil war, Israel carried out its worst raid ever on Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages throughout Lebanon, bringing tragedy and arousing sensitivities at a time when the country could have easily gotten along without them.

That did not deter the Israeli ambassador at the United Nations from saying at the Security Council shortly thereafter, as he has been saying since: look at the Arabs in Lebanon, they go around butchering each other.

In fact, the entire Lebanese tragedy started with the massacre of a busload of Palestinians (and Lebanese) returning from celebrating the anniversary of a commando raid on Israel.

That is not to say that Israel is necessarily behind all acts of provocation. There are many Lebanese who qualify for that honour themselves. Yet the outstanding feature of the latest event was not the provocation itself, but the response. Had all Junblatt's countrymen acted the way he is acting now, the Lebanese tragedy might have ended long ago.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The local newspapers Friday commented on different subjects. While Al Rai seems to have taken a holiday marked by the absence of any commentary, Al Dustour discussed Mr. Mahmoud Riyad's call for an urgent meeting on Lebanon and Al Shaab dealt with the World Bank recommendation to financiers to invest in Jordan.

Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riyad's call for an urgent meeting on Lebanon, Al Dustour says, comes at a time when the situation in that country has deteriorated to an unprecedented state even for Lebanon. Fighting is still raging in spite of successive ceasefires which, once enforced, are violated once and again, resulting in more killings. This situation, the paper says, imposes an obligation on all Arabs to work out a unified initiative within the framework of the Arab League, to save Lebanon from becoming the gateway to foreign intervention in the area and to avoid its becoming an arena where international interests clash. This unified Arab move, the paper adds, does not aim to belittle any effort previously or currently undertaken by any Arab country.

If for some reason, the paper says, there are fears that Arab differences and susceptibilities should emerge in the course of proposed meeting, Arab leaders should use their influence to prevent such differences from hindering success.

Under the slogan "Partners in Development, Partners in Progress" Al Shaab in its Friday commentary takes up the "vote of confidence" expressed by the World Bank in Jordan's investment projects and says the bank's recommendation to international financiers to invest in Jordan are a sure indicator of sound Jordanian economic planning.

What better certificate could one obtain than one from the most specialised international financial institution, the paper asks? The achievements of the three-year plan lie mainly in gaining credibility abroad among international investment institutions. This success, the paper adds, comes from the scientific and factual studies on which the three-year plan has been based, such as striking a balance between the country's capabilities and its ambitions.

The three-year plan, implemented under the slogan Partners in Development, underlines its promoters' belief in the fact that no success can be achieved without some form of international cooperation. The five-year plan will be implemented under the slogan Partners in Progress, for its promoters also believe that no progress can be attained by one party to the detriment of the other.

The main objective of the three-year plan, the paper adds, was to instill in the Jordanian citizen confidence in the future and the plan's main asset was the confidence it displayed in the ability of the Jordanian citizen to realize that destiny.

The paper praises Prince Hassan's role in the implementation of the three-year plan, and highlighted his role in the five-year plan which promises to surpass by far the achievements of the three-year plan.

Jordan's achievements in the economic field, the paper concludes, are based on the fact enunciated by His Majesty King Hussein that "the world knows that we base our relations with it on the cornerstone of national and Arab dignity" and that we, in our search for a better life, also wish it for all mankind.

British trade delegation much impressed by vigour of Jordan's economy

Editor's Note: A high-level delegation from the British Committee for Middle East Trade (Comet) has just rounded off a one-week visit to Jordan during which it looked over Jordan's economic progress and details of the 5-year plan. Members of the delegation met with leading Jordanian industrialists and bankers, and held lengthy consultations with His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who is overseeing the plan. The Comet team will report to British government officials on its return home and brief U.K. businessmen on what they have seen.

Comet's function is to advise the British government, through the British Overseas Trade Board on policy questions concerning trade. It also acts as an interface between the public and private sectors in the United Kingdom on questions relating to middle east trade.

The delegation was headed by Lord Limerick, who is also President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and Director of Kleinwort Benson Ltd., merchant Bankers. Jordan Times reporter Lina Gress spoke to Lord Limerick on the eve of his departure.

"I was highly impressed with the vigour of Jordan's economy, particularly with the initiative of the private sector and the cooperation I witnessed between it and the government," Lord Limerick said.

The close accord existing between Jordan and Syria is a very positive factor and provides a strong incentive for investors and people contemplating setting up manufacturing plants in the Middle East, he said. This way a much larger local market is available and about 10 million people would be the beneficiaries of investment projects.

On Britain's contribution to Jordan's 5-year development plan, Lord Limerick explained that 12 to 14 million sterling have been allocated in the form of investments and loans, although this is a government-to-government agreement. Britain does not however invest directly in specific projects; it is up to the Jordanian government to use the money where it is most needed.

Investments and loans are also available, he continued, by way of export credit associated with public or private programmes. They could also take the form of joint-venture projects associated with British goods and equipment. The key is that the loans come at preferential rather than soft rates.

"We do direct promotion and we sometimes arrange for speakers," Lord Limerick said about Comet, "we make contacts with Middle East promotional bodies and we urge the British government to spend as much as possible in the area, particularly in Jordan."

The delegation is looking forward to increased trade with Jordan. Britain this year expects to sell Jordan about 50 million sterling's worth in the way of export goods as compared with 37 million in 1975. Thus Jordan's import needs constitute a major area of cooperation.

Most of the goods supplied to Jordan are transportation, construction and light industries equipment in addition to consumer goods.

Britain's import from Jordan come to about one million sterling a year, mainly in the form of agricultural products.

Britain provides known-how and technical assistance which assume various forms, Lord Limerick added.

Private consultancy services are offered in all fields, while technical assistance programmes fall within the government-to-government framework. Industrial know-how is also available via poured joint-venture economic project which may lead straight to investment.

On mining in Jordan, two of the experts in the Comet mission Mr. J.W. Grant, specialist in mechanical handling equipment for mining and Mr. Colin Knight, a geologist specialising in mining said that phosphate exploitation in Jordan is quite adequate and Jordan is very much ahead in the field. Very little extra need be done for the present.

They explained, however, that Britain would be glad to assume a considerable role in making available the technological expertise and equipment called for in the existing plans.

As regards potash mining, British firms are already acting as consultant engineers for the project and are presently concentrating on establishing a heavy chemical industry.

On copper exploitation, they said, there was very little opportunity for participation since a French company is already handling the project.

The establishment of the Arab Mining Company within the fra-

me illustrating how Britain could help promote Jordanian exports. He said that a British-Jordanian joint-venture for producing "Valpar" paraffin heaters which was set up in Jordan, now exports 50% of its production, largely to Saudi Arabia. However, he said, next year these heaters will be exported to Britain since they are produced at a much cheaper rate in Jordan.

Other joint-venture projects in building materials are under discussion, he said.

On whether Britain can compete with Japanese and U.S. contractors or with Eastern European in trade cooperation with the area, Lord Limerick said that Japanese chemical plants would be very competitive in price but that in other areas "I'm confident there is a tremendous scale for increasing the flow of goods and in the end what counts is the quality of the goods offered."

Since British companies are actively working throughout the Arab world, they'll have to abide by the rules of the Arab League, Lord Limerick said.

Furthermore he said there is no law in Britain that prohibits any firm from applying the Arab boycott.

Assessing the results of the "Euro-Arab dialogue" as regards trade with the EEC and joint economic and trade projects with the Arab World, Limerick said he thought the talks were now taking a more positive form, and getting down to specifics as concerns trade and contracts.

Discussions on contracts between the EEC and the Arab World makes Europe the obvious trading partner of the Arab World and allows the Arab World

Housing delegation will tour Gulf states

AMMAN. — The Housing Bank Friday requested permission from the Prime Minister to send a delegation to the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait to explain to officials there the possibility of setting up cooperative housing associations for Jordanian employees working in those countries.

The delegation is also to discuss possible assistance which the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait may provide to help the projects come into existence.

The idea of these projects is a result of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan's visit to these countries, and in Jordan's wish to serve its citizens abroad by ensuring their well-being and having them maintain relations with the motherland.

The delegation, composed of representatives from the Housing Bank, the Housing Corporation United Arab Emirates and Kuwait and the Cooperatives Organisation is expected to leave here at the beginning of June.

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Jordan to participate in AEUC meet

AMMAN. — Jordan will participate in the meetings of the Economic Unity Council, held in Cairo starting 15, at the invitation of the League.

The council will discuss establishment of a number of Arab industrial, agricultural, commercial and tourism ventures at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and Trade.

Discussions will centre particularly, sources added, on the status of Agriculture and Nutrition, the Arab Tourism Council, the status of the federal Arab ports and those of the Industrial Investment Corporation.

The council's Secretary-General, Dr. Abdel Aal Al Agha, said: "Everybody wants an excuse to do business with Jordan. We have an affinity with Jordan" type.

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PETRA AND JERASH DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- I. The Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities intends to retain the services of an independent and internationally qualified consulting firm to provide, in association with a qualified Jordanian consulting firm, consulting services for the development of Petra and Jerash sites in Jordan.
- II. The services to be performed by the consultants shall be divided into four distinct projects, as follows:
 1. Petra Entrance Hotel Complex — 76 new rooms and services plus new facilities to complement the existing 24 rooms and required staff housing. Also, the infrastructure and the landscaping required for this complex.
 2. Petra Basin Visitor's Facilities — Visitor's contact and first aid station, refreshment facilities and lunch terrace, research and field laboratory with all infrastructure and landscaping required.
 3. Jerash Restaurant Facilities — A capacity for 150-person indoor and 250-person outdoor terrace.
 4. Jerash sound and light program facilities.
- III. Firms interested in undertaking this work are hereby requested to submit their prequalification information giving details of the firm and its experience in fields relating to this project.

Applications Marked "Petra & Jerash Development Plans" must arrive before 12:00 noon, Monday, July 5th, 1976, addressed to:

H.E. Minister of Tourism & Antiquities
P.O. Box 224
Amman — Jordan

Bangladesh to receive over \$950 from aid group

PARIS, May 28 (AFP). — Bangladesh will receive a minimum of 950 million dollars from the Aid to Bangladesh group which met this week at the Paris offices of the World Bank, an informed source said today.

This is the total pledged by members of the group for the outgoing fiscal year.

The World Bank estimated at 1,100 million dollars the target to reach to satisfy Bangladesh's needs. The amount already pledged approaches this figure and source.

OPEC oil production up 3m barrels a day from March 1974

DENPASAR, May 28 (AFP). — Demand for oil world-wide is picking up, judging by statistics issued here during the ministerial meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Production by the 13 members of OPEC in March was 30 million barrels a day, approximately against 27 million a year earlier. OPEC officials said this implied that output this year would still be lower on average than in 1974 (30.6 million barrels a day) but it could be very close to it.

Big increases have been recorded by Saudi Arabia and Iran, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia. But Venezuela and Iraq showed a sluggish trend. Officials recalled that Iraq was the only country to have increased output between 1974 and 1975, by about 20 per cent, due to a reduced price policy.

Total capacity of OPEC is estimated at 400 million barrels a day. Smaller producers like Gabon, Ecuador, Qatar, Algeria and Indonesia were working close to capacity.

But Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait still had plenty to spare.

ces close to the aid group believe that some countries might later announce a supplementary contribution.

Japan provoked a minor sensation during the aid group's meeting, Tuesday and Wednesday, when it announced that it would increase its contribution by 30 per cent compared with last year.

The Aid to Bangladesh group comprises representatives of the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Rumania, Sweden, United States, United Arab Emirates and West Germany as well as representatives of the U.N. Development Programme, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank and the development aid committee of the Commission for Economic Cooperation and Development. Switzerland attends as an observer.

Britain to offer 50 more drilling sites in North Sea

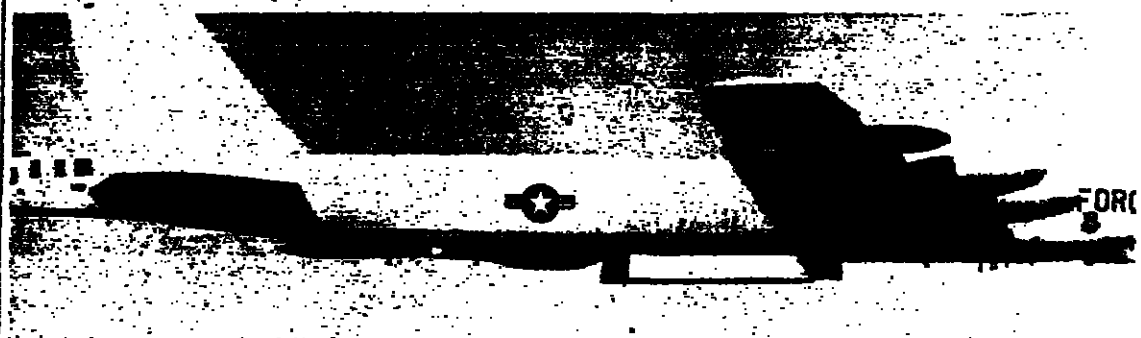
LONDON, May 27 (R). — Britain will later this year offer 50 to 60 more drilling sites in its North Sea oil field, Energy Minister Tony Benn said today.

This will be the first round of offshore petroleum production licensing since 1972. Mr. Benn in a parliamentary statement said the new round would be the start of a more orderly licensing strategy.

The government aims at maintaining activity at a reasonably stable level in the future through the licensing of smaller amounts of territory at more frequent intervals.

Each block of territory on average covers 250 square kilometres.

A consultative document issued today said that in judging applications the government will take account "without discrimination between British and foreign companies" of the record of companies in the voluntary participation negotiations and in offering full and fair opportunity to British suppliers of equipment and services.



FIRST CRUISE FLIGHT — The U.S. Air Force Cruise missile is launched from a B-52 bomber on its first powered flight. Dropped from an altitude of 3,000 metres, it flew for 11 minutes over the New Mexico desert. The test was declared a success. Above, the drone hangs from the open weapons bay. Below, its engine inlet has raised up, back wings have been extended and tail fin is in the process of being raised.

European Commission wants world curb on shipbuilding

BRUSSELS, May 28 (AFP). — The European Commission yesterday suggested international action to curb shipbuilding capacity.

In a message to the council of ministers, it proposed that this action should be taken through the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which includes Japan, the world's number one shipbuilder with almost 50 per cent of global production.

The Commission said that an international solution was needed urgently "which would permit an adequate and orderly reduction of production capacity in a sector which was going through a serious organisational crisis." The Commission considered that the shipyards were very important because they provided jobs directly for 400,000 people and ensured work for more than 1,000,000 others.

Turkey gets \$21m loan for cattle breeding

WASHINGTON, May 27 (R). — The World Bank is lending \$21,500,000 for Turkey to import 10,500 pure-bred cattle, it announced today.

The loan will finance a five-year livestock development programme designed to increase Turkey's milk production by 45 million litres.

Alternative sources may "significantly" reduce demand for OPEC oil by 1991

LONDON, May 27 (R). — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) may face a challenge to their position as dependence on their oil is reduced by increased supplies from the North Sea and elsewhere, a British research body said today.

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research said in its quarterly review that by the late 1970s, North Sea and Alaskan oil would be coming on to the market in "quite considerable" quantities.

"These will still be relatively small as compared with the total quantities of oil in world trade, but their importance comes to the fore if one considers them as marginal supplies, significantly reducing demand for OPEC oil," it said.

The institute said that by 1980 the economic structure and the objectives of the more advanced OPEC countries — Iran, Algeria, Nigeria and possibly Iraq — would be different from the present.

U.S. body calls for all steel-producing countries conference

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AFP). — The American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) today proposed that a governmental conference of steel producing countries should be called to regulate the industry.

Heath Larry, chairman of the institute's International Trade Committee, said that the conference should meet immediately without waiting for the end of the trade negotiations going on in Geneva. He suggested that the talks should be open to both developing and industrial countries.

Mr. Larry considered that the conference should have three aims: to analyse the problems which looked like affecting the international steel industry in the next few years, to set up a consultative agency, within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) or elsewhere, to keep a watch on trade, and to set long-term objectives with a view to liberalizing the steel industry.

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This is another in a series of photostories the Jordan Times publishing this year as a tribute to the American Bicentennial celebrations.

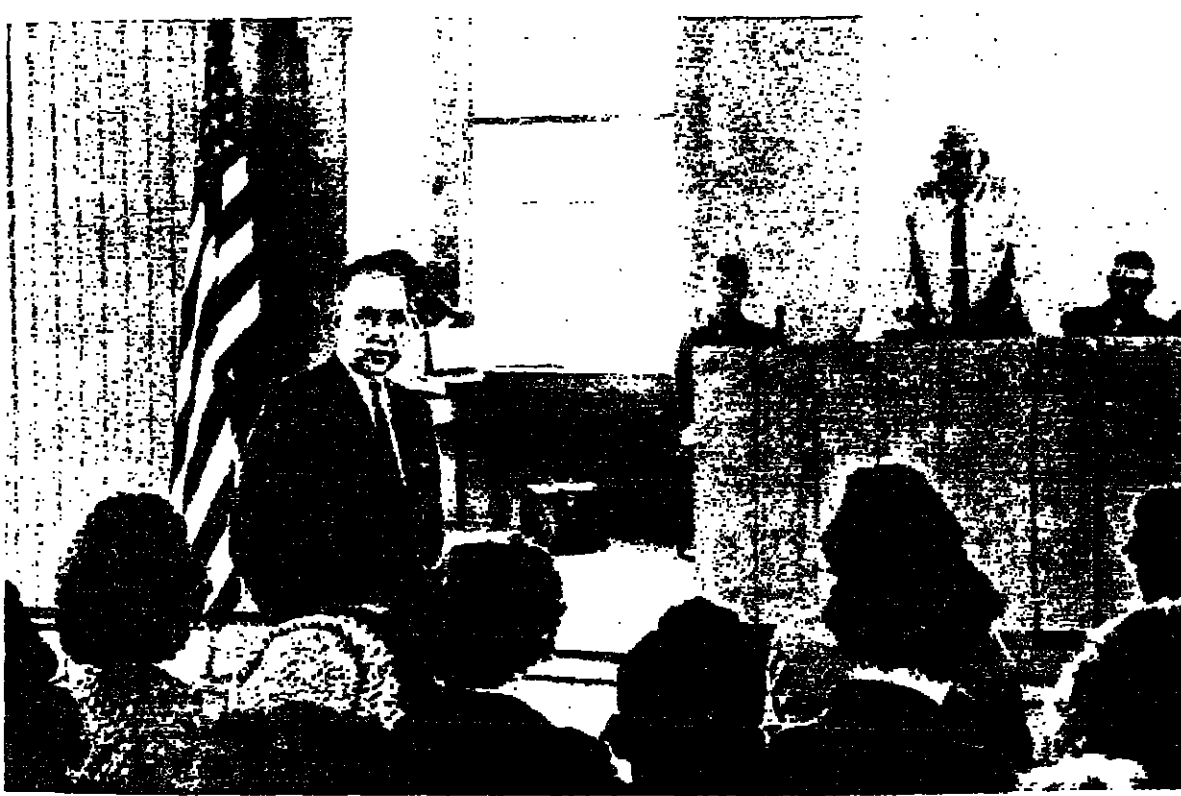
These photos are grouped under the theme "Certain Inalienable Rights."



American reporters have frequent access to public officials. Here President Ford answers questions at an informal news conference outside the White House.



An artist's concept of "Certain Unalienable Rights."



A local resident expresses his opinion at a New England town meeting, a traditional form of citizen participation in local affairs in the United States.



Freedom of speech and assembly, as demonstrated at this student rally at the University of California at Berkeley, California, are two of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.



The American constitution guarantees equal rights for all. The assurance of equal justice is carved over the front portico of the U.S. Supreme Court building in Washington.



The civil rights act of 1964 was a milestone in the achievement of equal rights for all Americans. Here, President Johnson shakes hands with the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., civil rights leader, after signing the Act.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung president of the state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea clarified once again the problem of the Korean reunification and diplomatic policy

The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, clarified once again the problem of the Korean reunification and the diplomatic policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the talk which was held on March 28 with the editor-in-chief of the Japanese Politico-Theoretical Magazine "Seikai" who was on a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The main purport of the talks were as follows.

Referring to begin with, to the international situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung touched upon the desperate efforts of the imperialists to extricate themselves from the economic crisis and exposed the double-dealing tactics of the U.S. authorities.

The great leader said that though outwardly they are talking about "peace" and "detente," the U.S. imperialists, in actuality, have not given up their wild ambition for world domination. He noted that the U.S. imperialists are preparing for a world war in strategy.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to seek a way out of the economic crisis in unleashing a war, he added.

The great leader said: "The U.S. imperialists are employing the same aggressive method in Korea as they employ in all other parts of the world. They are scheming to take hold on South Korea, keeping our country divided."

The great leader exposed the U.S. imperialists' obstruction to the peaceful reunification of Korea and their unceasing war exercises and said that the present South Korean rulers, too, do not want the reunification of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader said:

"The present South Korean rulers are hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists. The present rulers of South Korea are acting entirely on orders of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Therefore, the question can not be solved until they have freed themselves from the control of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The present rulers of South Korea are offering South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as a military base and the latter is trying to use South Korea as ever as a colony and military base."

Pointing out that the Korean question is very complicated and difficult, the great leader said that in order to force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, the South Korean people, the Japanese people and the rest of the Asian people must be awakened and wage a powerful struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dwelt on the situation after the announcement of the north-south joint statement.

Recalling that no sooner had the north-south joint statement been published than the South Korean authorities denied one by one its principles and agreed points, the great leader said:

"The South Korean puppet clique continued the nation-splitting manoeuvres in violation of the principles and agreed points of the north-south joint statement for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and in June 1973 claimed that the north and the south of our country should enter the United Nations separately. This fully revealed their intention to internationalise and perpetuate the split of our nation."

The great leader said that even though the reunification of the country is impossible right now as the U.S. imperialists refuse to withdraw from South Korea, it is entirely unnecessary to legalise the split. He stressed that we can not legalise the split of the country or recognize it.

The great leader explained why the north-south dialogue has now been deadlocked.

He exposed that the South Korean authorities are arresting and bestially suppressing a large number of patriotic, democratic figures and student youths of South Korea who are fighting against the split of the country and for the democratization of South Korean society.

The great leader said:

"When the South Korean authorities are harshly cracking down upon the patriotic, democratic figures and student youths, how can we sit together with them around one table for dialogue? We can no longer tolerate the South Korean authorities' Act in further intensifying the suppression of the patriotic, democratic figures and student youths in South Korea behind the signboard of the dialogue."

"As the South Korean authorities

are also scheming to keep the outside forces and perpetuate the split of the country, we can not continue the dialogue with them. The dialogue is to be conducted for the reunification of the country. Where is the need to have talks with the South Korean authorities as long as they persistently try to keep the country divided? There is no need to sit knee to knee with those seeking the split of the country and have talks to split the country.

"Under the present situation there is no way to continue the north-south dialogue even if we want to do. The present South Korean authorities have no politics, know neither nation nor man and have no logic. Therefore, we can not come to an understanding with them. A dialogue is possible when there is mutual understanding. How can we hold a dialogue without understanding?"

"If the South Korean authorities stop suppressing the democratic figures, release the arrested and detained student youths and patriotic figures, put an end to the fascist rule, take the road of democracy, give up the nation-splitting manoeuvres and want reunification even now, we can continue the dialogue."

"We have never broken off the North-South dialogue but always keep the door open to the dialogue."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went over to the question of a peace agreement.

The great leader said:

"Our country is now standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists. Therefore, a peace agreement must be concluded with the United States, not with anyone else... the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement must be solved only by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the U.S. authorities, the real parties to the armistice agreement and the ones that have real power to guarantee peace in Korea."

Recalling that we clarified in detail the steps to be taken after the conclusion of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, the great leader noted that the U.S. and South Korean authorities deliberately assert that there is no alternative arrangement because they do not want to conclude a peace agreement. The U.S. authorities have



no intention to conclude a peace agreement with us, he added.

The United Nations General Assembly session last year adopted a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and calling upon the real parties to the Korean armistice agreement to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, the great leader said. But, he noted, the U.S. imperialists disregard even the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.

The great leader went on:

"Even the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly is useless to the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists claim that what they say alone is the law and what others say is not law. This is what the U.S. imperialists are."

"In view of all facts, we think that the U.S. authorities refusal to conclude a peace agreement with us is designed to obstruct the reunification of our country and perpetuate its split."

Bringing to light the nature of the so-called "non-aggression pact" brought forward by the South Korean authorities, the great leader said:

"The non-aggression pact" brought forward by the South Korean authorities is not one for the reunification of our country. The non-aggression pact is for the north and the south of Korea to remain divided into two countries and promise not to invade each other. This, in the final analysis, is to legalise the split of our country."

Saying that today in Korea there is not the "threat of southward invasion" from the north but the threat of northward aggression from the south, the great leader said:

gression from the south, the great leader said:

"It is not us but precisely the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities who are creating the danger of war. We are not threatening South Korea but the U.S. imperialists are threatening us. Who will believe that such a small country as ours is threatening the United States which tries to dominate the world? None of the world people believe it."

Pointing to the ways for the solution of the question of our country's reunification, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"For the realisation of the reunification of Korea, I think, certain conditions must be matured and it will take some time. The struggle of the people can not be won of its own accord."

"In order to realise the reunification of our country, above all, the South Korean people must be awakened and the Japanese people also be awakened."

"Only when the South Korean and Japanese peoples are awakened, jointly struggle against the U.S. imperialists aggression and interference and make it impossible for them to control South Korea and Japan any longer, will the question of our country's reunification be solved quickly."

What is important next to solve the question of the reunification of Korea is to further arouse world public opinion to support Korea's reunification and widely expose before the world people the unjust acts of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, the great leader noted.

The great leader reclarified the diplomatic policy of our country. Stressing that what is important in the diplomatic policy of our country is to strengthen unity with the Third World countries, the non-aligned countries, the great leader said:

"These days the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying their manoeuvres to split the Third World countries and the non-aligned countries after they faced the economic crisis. They are trying to take advantage of the weak points of the Third World countries and non-aligned countries in splitting them. The U.S. imperialists are giving a small amount of food to those countries which are short of food in an attempt to realise their demand. And they are

giving weapons to some countries, forcing their political demand upon them. Generally speaking, the strategy of the U.S. imperialists at presents to split the Third World countries and the non-aligned countries and prevent their unity."

The great leader went on: "Our policy today is to prevent the split of the Third World countries by all means and strengthen their unity."

"The non-aligned countries are making preparations to attend the summit conference of the non-aligned states with the approach of the conference. Now all the non-aligned countries have an identical view on the question of unity. What is important is the question of how the non-aligned countries should unite and what they should do not to be used by the imperialists. Therefore, I think that the forthcoming summit conference of the non-aligned states will have much discussion about the question of strengthening the international unity of the non-aligned countries."

"The Third World countries will not be split to be destroyed one by one in accordance with the imperialists' strategy. The people are sharply watching the machinations of the imperialists. No matter what a crafty and sinister trick the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency may employ, it can not deceive the people and the U.S. imperialists' ambition is bound to come a cropper in the long run."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave clear answers to a number of other questions.

Saying that what we proposed in the north-south joint statement is still valid as it is, the great leader continued:

"Our stand is not that we categorically reject other proposals than those we put forward. If the north and the south sit together and have sincere negotiations, better proposals may be produced. We are ready to agree with better proposals if they are advanced. Even if our demand is not partially realised, we will not insist on our demand alone for the sake of great national unity and national reunification. We will subordinate everything to the great national unity and the cause of national reunification."

Referring to the fact that now the South Korean authorities are no "cross recognition" of the north and the south of our country,

to "communize" South Korea and impose Communism upon South Korea, the great leader said:

"We have declared more than once that we will not impose socialism upon South Korea. Therefore, we will not do such an act."

"It is good for the South Korean people themselves to choose the road they should follow. If Socialism is imposed by force, dyspepsia will occur. It is of no use to force socialism upon those who have not a correct understanding of it."

Pointing to the question of nuclear weapons, the great leader said:

"We have no intention to arm ourselves with nuclear weapons. We have neither money enough to manufacture nuclear weapons nor space to test nuclear weapons after manufacturing them."

In the event of war in Korea, we and the enemy will grapple with each other and, therefore, the enemy can not use nuclear weapons, the great leader noted, and added: if the enemy uses nuclear weapons, he will kill his troops at the same time."

The great leader said that though the South Korean rulers are eagerly asking the U.S. imperialists for a nuclear umbrella, we do not ask other countries for nuclear weapons or a nuclear umbrella.

Pointing to the problem of contacts with the United States, the great leader said that we want to have talks or contacts with the United States on an equal basis on all accounts, but have no intention of going begging to it.

The great leader gave clear-cut answers to the question of the so-called "cross recognition" of the north and the south of our country by other countries.

The great leader said that we can never agree with the so-called "argument" of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges about "cross recognition" designed to make "two Koreas" of our country and split it into the north and the south permanently.

Stressing that the present "regime" of South Korea is not an independent regime with which the independent countries should have any relations, the great leader said that as long as the present "regime" of South Korea is maintained as it is, there can be no "cross recognition" of the north and the south of our country.

Britain puts the brake on the energy drain

from a few warning vo- developed nations have ing for years as though its energy reserves were ible—until the 1973 oil ck and, almost over- it up prices fivefold.

Britain hard in the be- ayments but, even more it focused attention on y of the world's energy The primary fuels on economy depends, coal, atural gas, are finite en- ces which must run out later—and perhaps so- many had thought.

Britain's own new found in the North Sea, wh- make herself sufficient y by the 1980s, and eful reserves of coal be- ground will not last for

tradition, there have anic measures and the aints which have been at government policy entrated more on an ck of urgency rather ndue interference with

o date can best be des- a judicious mixture of and the carrot. The hrough accompanie been evident in a num- SKIPIES, SIGHTS, and restrictions educing energy consum- the carrot has taken e financial inducements age people to save en-

measures have of course arfully reinforced by the energy consumption of

figure in the drive for — Eric Varley, Bri- tary of State for Ener-

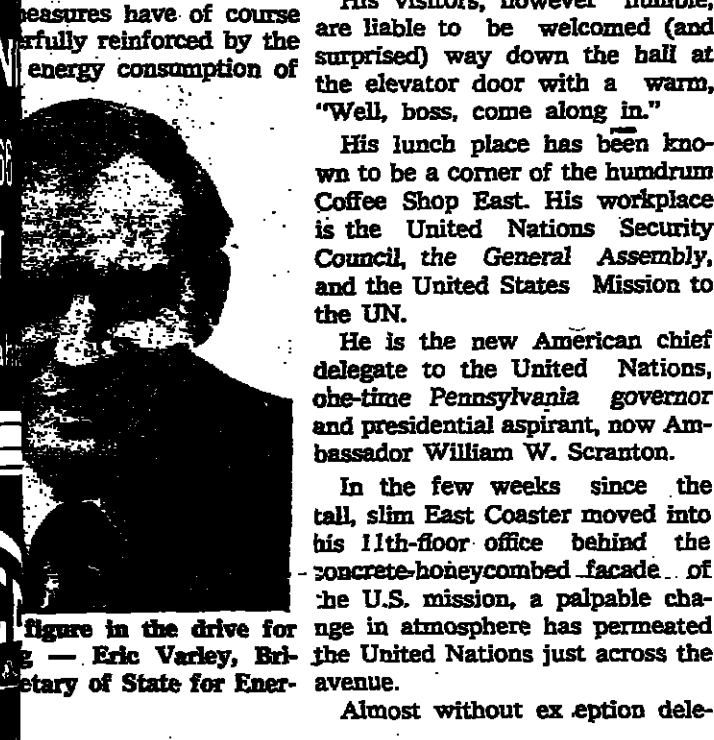


figure in the drive for — Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy

the rising prices of all fuels. It has needed no government prompting for many of the country's energy consumers, from the big corporations to the smallest companies, to institute their own "save it" campaigns—not just out of a desire to help the country but (just as effectively) to cut their own ever rising costs.

So far the government has taken three major mandatory measures to restrict energy consumption—one directed at road users and another at business premises. A third prohibits electricity for advertisements during daylight.

As from 15 December 1974, the previous overriding speed limit of 70 miles/hour (110/km/h) was reduced, except on motorways.

On dual carriageway roads the new limit is 60 miles/hour (97 km/h) and on all other roads it stands at 50 miles/hour (80 km/h).

Although the amount of energy saved in lower petrol consumption by the new speed limits may not be very large when compared with total energy consumption, the new regulations brought home the seriousness of the situation

gates from overseas have warned to his courteous informality, his quiet air of assurance and mutual respect.

"He is a very pleasant gentleman," says Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid. "His manners are very distinguished, and he's really gaining the esteem and respect of many delegates."

"The vibrations are very positive," concurs a prominent black African ambassador. "His whole personality and approach promote dialogue in the United Nations."

It remains to be seen whether a radical change in personality can melt the anti-American confrontation that built to a peak here during the brief but aggressive tenure of Mr. Scranton's predecessor, Daniel P. Moynihan.

Even more difficult will be the breaking down of the block-like voting patterns which have become characteristic of recent General Assemblies.

But there can be no doubt already of the honeymoon mood of delegates here towards their new American colleague and the im-

mentense impact of his early statements and low-key character. This alone seems to add up to initial vindication of President Ford's choice.

"He (President Ford) intimated that he thought the personality was the kind of personality he wanted up here at the moment," comments Mr. Scranton on his appointment, with a faint smile.

"He's very high on Pat Moynihan—and so am I. But he thought some other kind of personality was needed."

Since he foreswore elected public office after leaving his governorship in 1967, he has been hard to wrinkle out of his rural Pennsylvania estate except on temporary assignments such as chairing the President's Commission on Campus Unrest.

Twice he turned down presidential offers to be Secretary of State. He declined ambassadorships to Japan, West Germany and France. He refused the job of energy czar.

But now, at the request of his longtime personal friend Gerald

Seminars and other meetings on energy conservation abound. An important conference, entitled "Energy—Brake or Break", organised by the Institute of Fuel and seven other professional institutions involved in energy usage, will take place in London early in 1976.

Many individual companies have carried out their own energy saving schemes. Marks and Spencer, the well known chain store, cut its energy consumption by 15 per cent in 1974 at a saving of £500,000 and many other firms report similar success.

The government would like to see a much wider extension of programmes of this kind and has suggested that companies should appoint "energy managers" with direct responsibility for energy conservation within the organisation.

To judge by the statistics the drive for energy conservation is working. A comparison of total energy consumption in Britain during the first half of 1975 with the corresponding period of 1973 (the first half of 1974 does not give a fair comparison because of industrial troubles) shows that

consumption was down by over 6 per cent.

Not all this saving results from energy conservation. Some has been caused by the generally lower level of economic activity.

Yet all the evidence points to the fact that the British are learning the need to conserve energy the hard way.

On the lighter side, the Dean of Lincoln Cathedral is convinced that there have been higher influences at work in his energy situation. The cost of heating the ancient building was such that the heat has had to be cut down. As a result the vergers (who keep a general eye on things) were freezing.

Out of the blue came the gift of an ordinary, small garden greenhouse which now stands in the centre aisle. The vergers can spend much of their time warmly inside—and see everything.

No, says the Dean; he did NOT ask for the greenhouse.

Everyone hopes the lesson has been well learnt. In the words of the government's publicity campaign: "Energy Sense is Common Sense—Save It!" (LPS).

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Eric Varley, Britain's Secretary of State for Energy, and "do it yourself" expert Barry Bucknell pictured in front of the government's "Save It" slogan during a conference at which Bucknell explained ways of conserving heat in the home by proper insulation.

The changed face of American U.N. diplomacy emerges

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK (CSM). — His office door is always open.

His shirtsleeves tend to be elegant but unjacketed.

His visitors, however humble, are liable to be welcomed (and surprised) way down the hall at the elevator door with a warm, "Well, boss, come along in."

His lunch place has been known to be a corner of the humdrum Coffee Shop East. His workplace is the United Nations Security Council, the General Assembly, and the United States Mission to the UN.

He is the new American chief delegate to the United Nations, one-time Pennsylvania governor and presidential aspirant, now Ambassador William W. Scranton.

In the few weeks since the tall, slim East Coast moved into his 11th-floor office behind the concrete-honeycombed facade of the U.S. mission, a palpable change in atmosphere has permeated the United Nations just across the avenue.

Almost without exception dele-

gates from overseas have warned to his courteous informality, his quiet air of assurance and mutual respect.

"He is a very pleasant gentleman," says Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid. "His manners are very distinguished, and he's really gaining the esteem and respect of many delegates."

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Ford, and with his four children grown up, and because "I do have a certain amount of patriotism," he and his wife Mary have moved into the Waldorf Astoria's ambassadorial suite.

Today he lacks a strong political base. But having no political ambitions enables him to speak his mind. He talks about trying to do everything possible "no matter what it does to my neck" to bring peace to the Middle East. He calls this a "stomach and heart feeling" of his for many years.

As far back as 1968, Mr. Scranton followed up a Middle East fact-finding trip for President Nixon with a controversial call for a more "evenhanded" U.S. policy.

He points out much has changed since then, and he emphasizes that "there isn't anybody in the United States of America who cares more about the existence of Israel and its economic and military security than I do."

Yet that desire for "evenhandedness" appeared to crop up again in his maiden speech to the Security Council on March 23. In it he praised the Israelis' handling of the holy places in Jerusalem, but strongly criticised their new settlements in occupied Arab territory as an obstacle to peace talks.

True, it was a State Department text. (Some Israelis muttered darkly that Mr. Moynihan would never have gone along with it.) But the new ambassador had amended it to his liking and subsequently expanded on his views:

"I feel strongly that it's important that the Israelis recognise that every time they push forward with more settlements in more directions outside of their former perimeters, that it makes it difficult, very difficult, to allay the suspicions of the Arabs as to their expansionist moves. And that makes it very much harder to achieve a peace."

"I have never thought," he adds, "that we could get a peace and military and economic security for Israel by making enemies of everybody on the Arab side. That's an absurdity."

In a similar vein the ambassador is understanding of the "Third World." He reminds listeners of how "wobbly" and how unsure of itself was the United States in its earliest years and forecasts that some fine countries will emerge from the uncertainties of today's developing world.

Meanwhile, he is extremely anxious to get across to Africans, Asians, Latin Americans and others here that Americans have much in common with them—especially the desire for freedom and economic growth.

His second Security Council speech, in which he attacked Soviet-Cuban intervention in Angola as well as white minority rule, was "intended to tell the black Africans in no uncertain terms how strongly we feel about majority rule and their liberty."

But "I believe in 'giving 'em hell' when they're wrong," he says in a sharp reminder of Mr. Moynihan's phrase and tactics. If other countries make false accusations against the United States, he promises he'll hit back "as much or more than Pat (Moynihan)!"

"When they berate us about human rights they'll hear it back, I assure you," he says. "But it doesn't mean that we can't learn to live with them and work with them because we disagree on some things."

Living and working with delegates from all around the world includes, for him, respecting them. When possible, he listens to their speeches — a pleasant change says one Third World ambassador, from Mr. Moynihan's "hit and run" tactics.

All this, says Mr. Scranton firmly, does not add up to any cha-

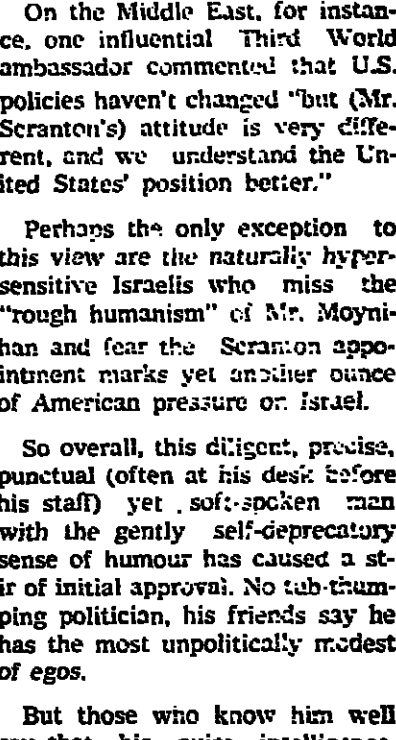
nge at all in basic U.S. policies. Most other delegates seem to accept this. They welcome the change in tone but so far do not discern any shift in substance.

On the Middle East, for instance, one influential Third World ambassador commented that U.S. policies haven't changed "but (Mr. Scranton's) attitude is very different, and we understand the United States' position better."

Perhaps the only exception to this view are the naturally hypersensitive Israelis who miss the "rough humanitarianism" of Mr. Moynihan and fear the Scranton appointment marks yet another ounce of American pressure on Israel.

So overall, this diligent, precise, punctual (often at his desk before his staff) yet soft-spoken man with the gently self-deprecatory sense of humour has caused a stir of initial approval. No tub-thumping politician, his friends say he has the most unpolitically modest of egos.

But those who know him well say that his quiet intelligence, penetration and claim hide a great deal of force and "contained fire" underneath.



William W. Scranton.

Tonight's TV Features

MOVIE OF THE WEEK
I LOVE YOU GOODBYE
Starring: Hope Lange

led woman tries to change pattern of her life. She resu- studies to have some variety but is unable to reconcile as a student and that of a mother.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SPECIAL BALLET PROGRAMME
TAMING OF THE SHREW

minute ballet based on Shakespeare's play. Music by leinz Stokzes.

Where to lunch and dine Today

The Diplomat First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialities.

CHINESE Restaurant Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

Steakhouse — Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-12 p.m. kindly book your table

For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Spot" via Tel. 35569. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4 to 6 p.m.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Russian inland sea
- Unclose poetic
- Disposed
- Gorged with food
- Extinct bird
- Core to fashion metal
- Roman bronze
- Combustible material
- Live
- Social standing
- Discoverer of Cape of Good Hope
- Tree
- Plant shoot
- Linguistics
- Low shoes
- Merit
- Indian madder
- My. Spanish
- Leather flask
- Romps
- Japanese drama
- Laughing bird
- Salad plant
- Footlike part
- Trouble
- Scaremonger
- Quantity of money
- Fencing dummy
- Serently

DOWN

- Spirited horse
- Providing a cure
- Tanless monkey
- The place cited
- Great Barrier Island
- Vexes
- Past tense ending
- So be it
- Blue grass
- Use a shuttle
- Consumes
- Beats
- Fairy tale character
- Labor organization abbr.
- Charged atom
- Sparseness
- Sea gull
- Confederate States Army abbr.
- Small spherical body
- Diagram
- Intact
- Swan genus
- Proper
- Of land ownership
- Gone Greek
- Code
- Turkish chamber
- Scam part
- Wire service abbr.
- Pronoun

For time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 3-29

Television

mel 3 & 6:	9.15 Reportage
10 Quran	
10 Cartoons	
10 Arabic programme	7.30 News in Hebrew
10 News in Arabic	7.45 Varieties
	8.30 Ballet programme
mel 3:	10.00 News in English
30 Family programme	10.15 Movie of the week (on both channels)
30 Arabic series	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
50 Aqaba	8.10 Kuwait
45 Beirut (MEA)	9.20 Muscat, Doha
30 Damascus	9.30 Aqaba
00 Cairo	9.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
	9.45 Karachi, Dubai
00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	9.50 Tehran
30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen	10.20 Dhahran, Baghdad
00 London	13.00 Damascus
00 Kuwait	17.30 Cairo
00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	18.20 Frankfurt
	19.40 Beirut (MEA)
	20.30 Kuwait
	20.50 London (BA)

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00 Breakfast show	16.00 Old favourites
7.30 News Bulletin	16.30 Easy listening
7.45 News Reports	17.00 Pop session (part III)
8.00 Sign off	18.00 News Summary
12.00 Pop session (part I)	18.05 Listener's choice
13.00 News Summary	18.30 Varieties
13.03 Pop session (part II)	19.00 News Bulletin
14.00 News Bulletin	19.10 Songs
14.10 Radio magazine	19.30 Sign off
14.30 Melody time	
15.00 Concert hour	

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 110-180	Peas: 120-150
Apples (starken): 120-200	Spinach: 60-80
Apples (double red): 180-220	Tangerines: 70-100
Bananas: 130-170	Tomatoes: 50-80
Bell pepper: 60-100	Wild cucumbers: 60-100
Cauliflower: 90-130	
Carrots (yellow): 30-60	
Cucumber (small): 120-180	
Cucumbers (large): 60-100	
Cherry: 140-180	
Eggplant (small): 80-120	
Eggplant (large): 80-120	
Grape leaves: 100-160	
Green beans: 100-140	
Garlic (dry): 100-160	
Hot Pepper: 80-120	
Lemon: 90-130	
Horse beans: 40-70	
Marrow: 40-70	
Marrow (local): 70-100	
Marrow (small): 50-70	
Orange: 140-170	
Onions (local): 60-80	
Onions (imported): 60-80	
Okra: 400-550	
Potatoes (local): 80-110	

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:

Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim: (56294)
Dr. Jameel Maraka: (37824)

Pharmacies:

Raghadan: (24771)
Bushnaq: (30955)
Shadi: (25655)

Taxis:

Jerusalem: (39655)
Neel: (44433)
Tarek: (23024)

Concorde wins landing rights in Australia

CANBERRA, May 28 (R) — The Australian government has given approval for the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner to begin regular services to Australia, Transport Minister Peter Nixon, announced today.

The transport minister said the government had decided to allow Concorde into Australia only after a thorough investigation of the environmental impact of the plane.

Mr. Nixon did not say when regular services might begin.

With the decision Australia will be only 14 hours from Britain when the Concorde airliner begins flights between London and Melbourne early next year, British Airways said tonight.

Flying time for the journey half way round the world would be 14 hours, minutes compared with 26 hours taken by subsonic jets.

Reacting to the news from Australia, Mr. Marking, deputy chairman of British Airways, said,

UNCTAD seeks to avoid confrontation

(Continued from page 1) Preparatory meetings should also open on individual products, with the aim of completing work at the end of February 1978.

These would be followed by negotiating conferences on individual commodity agreements, to be concluded at the end of 1978.

Products to be covered in the integrated programme would include Bananas, Bauxite, Cocoa, Coffee, Copper, Cotton and Yarns, Hard fibres, Iron ore, Jute, Manganese, meat, Phosphates, Rubber, Sugar, Tea, Tropical Timber, Tin, and Vegetable Oils.

Gemayel stance gives new hope

(Continued from page 1) off in Cairo where he was received by senior Egyptian officers. Sources close to the Palestinian movement later substantially confirmed the story.

The sources said that on his return to Beirut, Mr. Arafat found three cables awaiting him from Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, the first one apologising for the incident and the second blaming it on excessive zeal by a junior officer.

Meanwhile, Agence France Presse, quoting eyewitnesses, reported Friday night that Israeli military movements have been taking place on a wide scale on the southern Lebanese borders, and that Israeli reconnaissance planes today flew over several areas of southern Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat had not replied. He yesterday visited Libya, stopping

"this is excellent news, and we are delighted."

He said he hoped the airways would start services to Melbourne early next year, building up to three flights a week via Bahrain and Singapore.

Mr. Marking said the question of Concorde noise had been exaggerated and as a result there had been a great deal of misapprehension. "However the tide is now turning and I believe Concorde has passed through the barrier of acceptability."

Mr. Marking said further talks would be held between the British and Indian governments on the question of supersonic over-flying rights.

The Australian decision will give the controversial drop-nosed jet a boost at a testing time. British Airways and Air France this week started 16-month trial services on the lucrative Atlantic route to Washington.

Air France is interested in extending its new supersonic Concorde service to the United States to Mexico, French Tourism Minister Jacques Medecin meanwhile has said during a visit to Mexico City.

He told a press conference yesterday the flights could begin once U.S. authorities have granted Concorde permanent entry rights into the United States.

British Airways have also had talks with Mexican authorities about flying its own Concorde into Mexico but no dates have been set, officials said.

Flights by the supersonic Concorde airliner into Australia may meet stiff opposition from environmentalists.

The director of the Australian conservation foundation, Dr. Geoff Mosley, said tonight the foundation was "greatly disturbed" by the decision to allow the flights.

Dr. Mosley said the Australian government's decision jeopardised the federal environment's protection act because no final environmental impact statement had been produced.

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Britain's Labour Party N.E.C. proposes 10-year plan for socialism

LONDON, May 27, (R) — The policy-making National Executive Council of the Labour Party today proposed a ten-year socialist plan for the country aimed at giving the public a larger stake in key industries.

The plan, which the National Executive hopes will be a guideline for future Labour governments, also demands a split with United States foreign policy and urges Britain to impose crippling sanctions on South Africa.

The 70,000-word plan for socialism, however, requires a two-thirds majority before it can be adopted by the party's annual conference later this year. Even then, the government, often at loggerheads with its leftwing-dominated N.E.C., is not bound to pursue it.

The ten-year programme, envisaging drastic domestic social changes, urges the government to follow a foreign policy independent from the United States — Britain's closest ally.

It also opposes direct elections to the European Assembly, the acceptance of any common European oil policy and any concept of an Anglo-French nuclear force "held in trust" for Europe.

The plan, compiled over two years by experts and Labour officials, outlines a programme for a public stake in the construction, pharmaceutical, civil aviation and fishing industries.

It asks for a 1,000 million sterling cut a year in the defence budget and a 1,000 million sterling a year budget for the national enterprise board to buy stakes in private British industry.

In order to implement extensive social security, job re-education and transport expansion schemes envisaged under its socialisation plan, national spending would be an additional 4,000 million sterling a year, the N.E.C. estimated.

The plan calls for selective and temporary import controls on some manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and for measures to prevent monopoly ownership of the press with the creation of an advertising revenue board to collect and redistribute income from richer to poorer newspapers.

The NEC said the Labour Party was interested in promoting democracy and socialism in the Middle East.

"We do not accept that the bolstering of certain regimes in that area, such as those of Saudi Arabia and Iran through arms sales or direct military involvement, contributes either to the long-term prospects of peace in the region or to the development of social justice for its people," the recommendations in the ten-year plan said.

Mr. Malwal said the Sudan had contacts with the secessionist groups and "would like to be assured that Ethiopia is agreeable to meeting the interests of Eritrea so that this can enhance whatever influence the Sudan has on the Eritreans."

"It is not just enough to say we want you to remain united with Ethiopia and that's it. These are people who for 14 years have been saying they have special interests, that they want to be protected, that the Ethiopian government must attempt to meet this."

"If Ethiopia does not think we can be of help, and wants us to special interest," the minister keep our hands out of its affairs... said.

Mr. Malwal said the Sudan hoped for a good response to its call for a dialogue between the opposing sides in the Eritrean conflict and described the happenings there as a matter of great concern.

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Ali, Inoki agree on rule of boxer-wrestler match

TOKYO May 28 (AFP) — Japanese wrestler Antonio Inoki claims he will have to "face great handicaps" when he meets world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali in their wrestler-boxer match here on July 27.

When the rules were announced Inoki named "the Pelican" by Ali because of his prominent lower jaw, said he wanted United States wrestlers Louis Therz and Carl Gotch as judges.

All, fresh from his fifth round K.O. victory over Britain's Richard Dunn in their Munich title fight on May 25 wants the all time greets in boxing — Joe Louis or Archie Moore — as the referees.

The match is scheduled on world boxing championship lines of 15 three-minute rounds with a one minute rest between each round and a five-point scoring system by one referee and two judges.

There can be a decision, a knockout for a count of ten or a three-count pin to the canvas. The ring doctor can halt the fight in the event of injury.

Inoki thinks his big disadvantage is the provision that Ali will be allowed to throw punches if he falls and can switch to any style of fighting at any moment.

On the other hand "the Pelican" can punch or throw karate chops, elbow stomps and backward elbow stomps while both he and Ali are on their feet.

The expected 15,000 capacity crowd at the Nippon Budokan Martial Arts Hall and millions of television viewers throughout the world will not only witness a contrast in fighting styles but also

Salvage teams search for more victims in Udine

UDINE, Italy, May 27 (AFP) — Three weeks after the northern Italy killer earthquake, salvage teams are still finding victims in the ruins.

The official death toll rose to 948 today with the discovery of two more bodies. The count was expected to rise even higher, since a large number of people were still listed as missing.

Life continues to return to normal, however, damaged factories have resumed production, main roads have been reopened, and electric and telephone service have been restored.

The United Arab Shipper pany was set up at a meet year of transport ministers the six states, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia UAE.

The company's board, of two members from each participating states, also deputy chairmen from Kuwait Qatar at its first meeting.

A spokesman said a second meeting would be held in June.

It is envisaged that the company would initially take on a fleet of the Kuwait Shipper pany, composed of more ships, mostly dry-cargo tonnage, in the 20,000-40,000 dead ton range.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mixed Friday on a recovery in sterling and an unchanged Bank of England minimum lending rate, dealers said. Government stocks improved again after easing early gains, with both short- and long dated loans higher by around 1/8 point by the close.

Leading industrials were mixed but with falls of one or two pence predominating. At 15:00 hrs the F.T. index was down 3.7 to 377.5.

Oils were narrowly mixed while banks reduced earlier falls of 3p to 5p.

Australians were mixed to higher.

Courtauld was firm all day with a net gain of 4p after further consideration of Thursday's results, dealers said.

Other shares to score modest gains by the close included ICI, Beecham, Marks and Hawker, the last named on hopes of increased sales of aircraft to the U.S.

Shipbuilding shares closed little changed, with early gains made on the government's victory on the nationalisation bill later being relinquished.

WALL STREET REPORT

The stock market mounted a strong and broad rally Friday as the industrial average gained more than nine points in moderate trading. The market's gradual advance after the opening accelerated during the last two hours after the announcement from Bali that the OPEC countries had postponed any decision on oil prices, thus prolonging the present freeze. Most U.S. banks raised their prime rate from 6-3/4 to 7 per cent, but this move had been anticipated on the street, where investors had favourable reactions to an announcement by the Commerce Department of a 1.1 per cent gain for the index of leading economic indicators in April. Gainers outnumbered losers at the bell by a wide 963 to 432 margin.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 975.23, a gain of 9.66 points; transp at 212.96, a gain of 1.61; utilities at 85.28, a gain of 0.35. 16,860,000 shares changed hands, of which 2,850,000 during the last hour.

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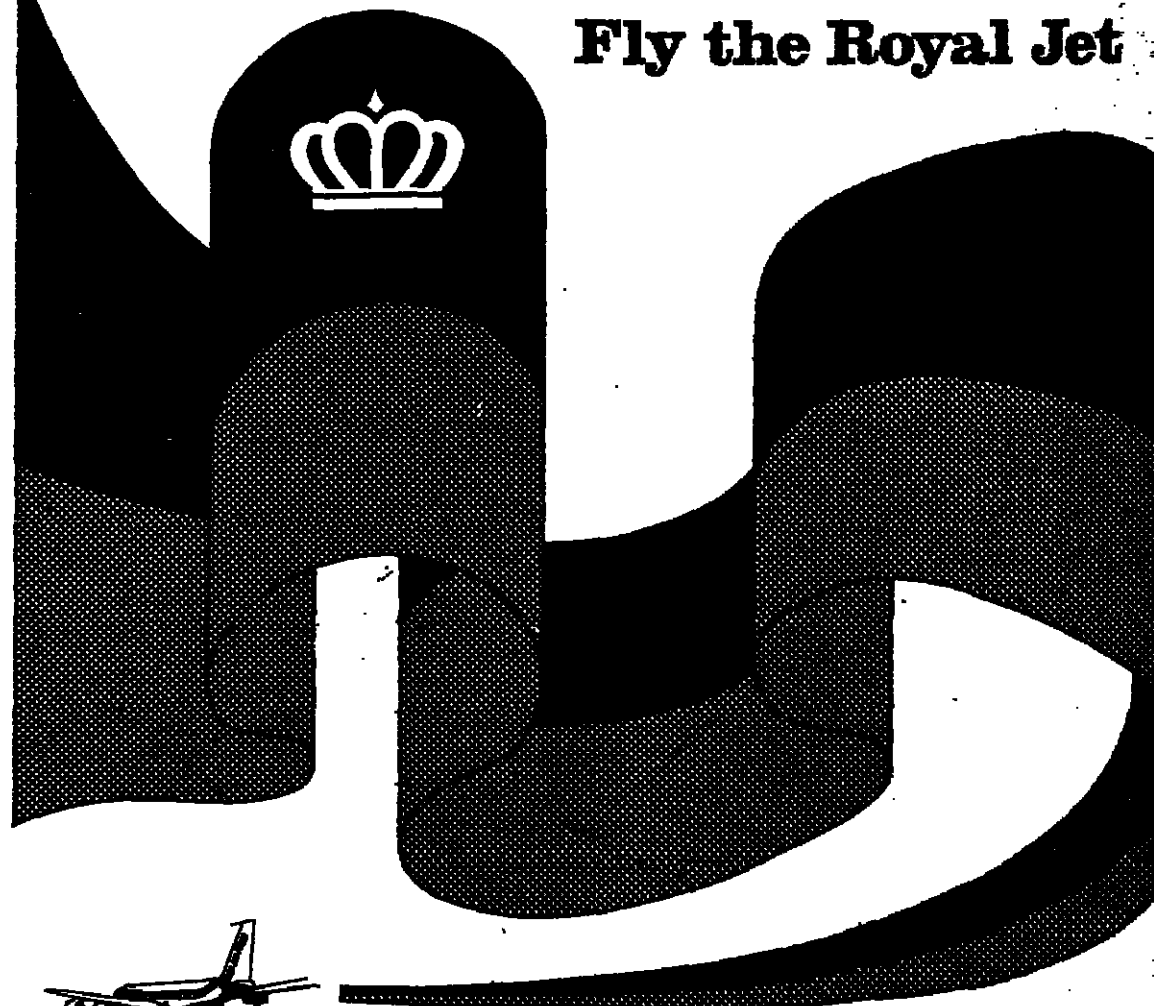
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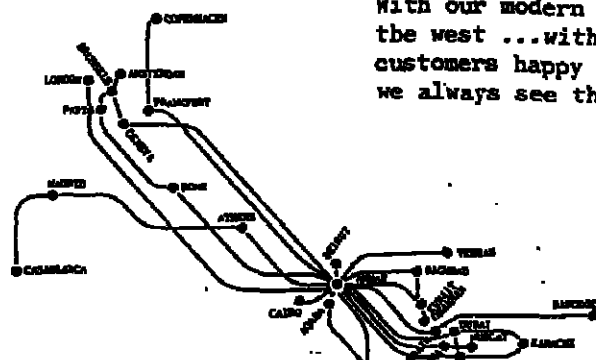
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